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OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

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Mr. PINKNEY,

BY inſerting the following in your paper you will oblige many of your readers.

MINISTERIAL PLAN AGAINST AMERICA.

THE American method of defeating the ſyſtem of ſlavery prepared for this great continent, by operating on the commercial intereſt of Great Britain, having occaſioned much apprehenſion among the miniſterial and mercantile enemies of America, various plans have been contrived for rendering abortive the aſſociations on this ſide the water. The following has at length been adopted, and, it may be *depended on*, will be carried into execution, if miniſterial fears are not too much alarmed, or their ruin timeouſly produced by the collected vengeance of the Britiſh nation againſt them, and their wicked politics.

The PLAN.

"To make a monopoly of the whole American trade, to confine exports and imports *totally* to Great Britain; and this commerce *only* to be in the hands of ſuch merchants as are licenſed by government."

This miniſterial plan well accounts for the deep ingratitude of the preſent ſet of North American merchants in London, who, at the moment they are drawing immenſe wealth and all their importance from America, are not only criminally inactive in this great criſis of American fate, but many of them active partizans of the miniſtry, by traducing America, and propagating groundleſs calumnies againſt her. Gratitude and juſtice here make it neceſſary to except Mr. Trecothick, and Mr. Bromfield, of the New England trade, Mr. William Neate in the New York and Philadelphia trade, and two or three worthy natives of Virginia and Maryland *only*, in the tobacco trade, who with vigilance, wiſdom, and firmneſs, have oppoſed the injuries, and defended the violated rights, of America. It is the hopes of miniſterial favour and court ſunſhine that occaſions this guilty conduct, and it is already conjectured that a certain Mr. C----p---n, in the Boſton trade, Mr. John B-----k----n, of the New York, and Mr. W---m M----ll------n, of the tobacco trade, will be favoured in a particular manner by adminiſtration, in the above ſcheme for monopolizing the trade of North America, as a conſideration for the eſſential ſervices they have rendered miniſtry. But ſurely the people of North America will have virtue and ſpirit to diſtinguiſh their friends from their foes, and to withdraw their aid and amity from all ſuch as are promoting the ruin of their country.

AN AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I AM glad it has become faſhionable to publiſh queries in the papers relative to any doubts that ſhall ariſe on reading the many ingenious performances that are weekly ſubmitted to the inſpection of the public, who, as the judges of ſuch performances, have a right to be curious; I ſhall therefore be obliged to you to inſert the following in your next paper. I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,

A. B.

WHETHER the Optator's Encomiaſt does not think that the extent of his patria is defined by the college bounds?

Whether he may not be a true patriot in voting for the preſent repreſentative of the college, as his vicinity to the ſite of that ſtructure, may probably be often productive of a feaſt to the black pudding electors?

Whether the ſaid Encomiaſt is not an old p-----n, poſſeſſed of the gout and a young wife? And whether the impoſſibility of curing the one, and his inability to ſatisfy the other, may not have made him ſpit that venom at the Optator, which ought to have been directed elſewhere?

Whether he is another exception to the general rule of, "parſons have ever proſtituted the uſe of their abilities to thoſe who are able to pay them for it?"

Whether the ſaid Encomiaſt has not aſſerted a falſhood, when he ſays that a *gentleman* declared to him he had voted againſt his conſcience for the ſake of unanimity?

Whether unanimity of ſentiment is not the cement of friendſhip? And whether the ſaid Encomiaſt, for the reaſon given by his friend, or ſome other equally honourable, might not have given his vote as he did at a certain election?

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOUR inſerting the following will oblige

A FRIEND TO AMERICA.

To the GENTLEMEN of the COMMITTEE for the county of HALIFAX, NORTH CAROLINA.

YOU no doubt thought you were right, and within the line of your duty, when you called on Mr. Miller, and publiſhed your proceedings as to him; but give me leave to aſk from whence you derived an authority to call upon any inhabitant of a town, entitled to ſend a member to aſſembly, which has a committee independent of yours, and before which he was called, and his reaſon admitted as ſatisfactory? Becauſe the reſolves of the congreſs did not command a ſigning of the aſſociation; and farther, that it did not appear to them he had violated it, but, on the contrary, had more ſtrictly adhered thereto than thoſe merchants who had ſigned it.

That he is an enemy to American liberty, I believe none of you will ſay, when you conſider, in your cooler moments, that he has lived twenty two years in this country, came here from choice, has his all here, and a wife and ſix children, all Americans, who in all probability muſt outlive him, and enjoy the ſweets of liberty, or ſuffer under the galling yoke of oppreſſion, with the other inhabitants of their native ſoil.

If he is not an enemy, then why point him out as ſuch; and that, too, for only intending, as you ſay, what might poſſibly be a violation, indeed, if executed, but what he cannot execute, as his partner at Edenton, who has the ſole direction of the company's exports, has ſigned the aſſociation?

You, gentlemen, being almoſt all of you his cuſtomers, are certainly the firſt ſet of men who hath differed with their merchant for ſhewing an intention to be honeſt; a precedent which, it is hoped, will not be followed by any others, to condemn a man for a ſuppoſed intention only, at the very time when they profeſs to be ſtruggling for liberty to themſelves, as well as poſterity; at leaſt, make allowance for a nice conſcience, who, unuſed to political reaſoning, determines according to the principles of juſtice and morality.

Your publication may ſerve to ſhew a want of unanimity in the inhabitants of this country, but cannot be of ſervice to the common cauſe; on the contrary, an injury to it.

In the capital of your province, every merchant there, ſo far as I have heard, refuſed to ſign. The committee wiſely conſidered, that ſigning the aſſociation might be more prejudicial to a merchant than to any other perſon, after amity between the two countries was reſtored, and that it was time enough to ſtigmatiſe after a refuſal to join at the ultimate criſis, unleſs they were guilty of any violation. By your forward interpoſition you have at leaſt endeavoured to make an enemy to the common cauſe of one who ſome of you know to be as great a friend to it as any of you, however he may differ in the mode of ſhewing himſelf.

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOU are deſired to publiſh the incloſed at the requeſt of the committee of Dinwiddie county.

JOHN BANISTER,
BOLLING STARKE,
WILLIAM HARRISON.

MR. Andrew Johnſon having informed the committee of the county of Dinwiddie that he had received, by the Thomas, captain Robertſon, from Glaſgow, forty barrels of GUNPOWDER, and deſired that the ſame might be ſold, it was accordingly ſold on the 7th of this month, to the higheſt bidder, for the prime coſt and charges, viz. 255l. 14s. 7d. 3 farthings. A box of MERCHANDIZE, under the ſame predicament, was alſo ſold the ſame day for the prime coſt and charges.

PETERSBURG, January 17, 1775.

Mr. PINKNEY,

BY inſerting the following you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

THROUGH the channel of your paper I could not help remarking the many opprobrious inſults thrown out upon the Scotch (a country whoſe zeal has always been ſtrictly adherent to the conſtitutional rights, and liberty of this continent) by ſome menacing miſcreant, actuated by no other principle than that of accumulating party faction, and popular applauſe, at this critical juncture, when his country, involved in a ſeries of miſery, calls aloud for unanimity. But learn, caitif, whoever thou art, *Ne ludere cum ſacris*; and if thy ſhallow pate can conceive nothing but what is deſtructive to the tranquility of this colony, fly, daſtardly wretch, *freight* with thy vile bombaſtion, unfit to wipe a Sotchman's a--e, to ſome dark receſs, there, with the moping owl, tune up thy tuneleſs pipe, more fitting amongſt the beaſtial herd to range than aid thy ſage advice to men.

A NORTH BRITON.

The CENSURE *of the* WORLD.

AN ELEGY.

YES! ſure 'tis here that pride, that folly reigns;
I'll bid the low cenſorious world farewell,
And bend my courſe to yonder verdant plains,
Where peace, where innocence, where candour dwell.
Ye Heaven-born three! your votary there ſhall raiſe
A green turf altar to each honour'd name,
In artleſs ſtrains there celebrate your praiſe,
And loſe, perchance, th' applauſe he cannot claim.
Ye cheerful ſongſters, that awake the morn,
And ſooth my ſoul with wild mellifluous airs;
Ye aged oaks, that yonder hills adorn,
Beneath your ſhades will I forget my cares.
Far hence ſhall maſk'd hypocriſy remove,
The bluſh of conſcious guilt be never known,
Nor ſuperſtition dare pollute the grove,
But virtue come a reſident alone.
Let luxury deſpiſe my homely lot,
And vanity contemplate gilded domes;
Content transforms to palaces a cot,
And virtue brings true greatneſs where ſhe comes.
Thus DAMON ſung, when LYCIDAS paſs'd by,
"Are theſe thy ſtrains, my much lov'd friend, he cry'd?
"What ſcenes hath fancy pictur'd to thine eye,
"To fairy dreams, elyſian groves, ally'd?
"True, ſmall regard is paid to worth ſublime,
"And modeſt merit walks unheeded by;
"But ſhall we live in this unfriendly clime,
"And wonder at a cold and low'ring ſky?
"Yet let not mean, inglorious eaſe, my friend,
"Tempt thee the ſocial duties to forego;
"The calls of mild benevolence attend,
"Direct the blind, and cheer the ſouls of woe.
"Shall venom'd ſlander damp that ſacred fire
"Which warms the breaſt, inviolately pure?
"No! brighter bid the heavenly flame aſpire;
"'Tis noble to be good, and to endure!"

From a late LONDON PAPER.

LORD NORTH's SOLILOQUY.

A PLAGUE take that Boſton port act, and all the Boſtonians; thoſe obſtinate people will be my downfall; thoſe puritannical raſcals will be my ruin. The puplic at home now perceive the drift and conſequences of that act, and think it endangers their own freedom and ſafety; the merchants already feel the bad effects of it, and murmur greatly; the cry is ſtrong againſt me; I ſhall be hunted down; I was afraid of that damn'd act at firſt; it was none of mine; I was not the father of it; I did not beget it; I only ſupported it according to the directions of the cloſet; it is confounded hard that I muſt be reſponſible for obeying the commands of the Thane; I ſhould have been turned out if I had not. But hold; let me conſider: I ſhall be diſmiſſed now if I complain; I muſt not recant; I muſt proceed, let the conſequences be what they will. If thoſe ſtubborn people cannot be cajoled, they muſt be forced; we muſt compel them to ſubmit; more ſoldiers muſt be ſent. But how ſhall we prevent the deſertion of them? We muſt ſend the third regiment of guards; they are a tried corps; we may ſurely depend upon them. It will coſt a great ſum to ſend forces over ſufficient to ſubdue the obſtinacy of theſe rebellious Americans; the people of England will grumble to pay new taxes for ſuch a purpoſe; but I need not regard their grumbling; they have no ſpirit; I wiſh the people of New England had no more. I am ſure of carrying what I pleaſe in the houſe, aye, and out of the houſe, too. I have totally conquered all oppoſition at home; I muſt do the ſame abroad. That which gives me the moſt uneaſineſs is the haughty menacing behaviour of the Spaniſh court: Should Spain prevail upon the French to join with her in breaking the peace, it would put a ſtop to all the fine projects of our cabinet. We muſt perſuade France to keep the peace, let it coſt what it will; a French war muſt, at all events, be prevented; for ſhould that happen, we ſhould never be able to compel the colonies to a proper obedience, and it ſhall be prevented, if gold hath the ſame influence in France as it hath in England. We muſt force the Americans to ſubmit by fire and ſword, and for which end we muſt ſelect ſuch officers for the conducting this affair as will obey the private orders of the cabinet. We muſt alſo raiſe ſome regiments of Papiſts in Canada; they may alſo recruit our army there; they will be glad to cut the throats of thoſe heretics the Boſtonians. A Popiſh army is by much the fitteſt for our purpoſe; they will obey the commands of the crown without any heſitation; they have been trained up in principles of paſſive obedience, and we may be aſſured they will not deſert. This muſt be my way; it will anſwer my end; it will be reliſhed by the cabinet, and I ſhall keep my place.

BOSTON, *December* 29,

SEVERAL extracts from the proceedings of the continental congreſs are publiſhed in the London papers; alſo, many accounts of the riſings of the people throughout New England, occaſioned by the ſeizing of the powder at Charleſtown.

Some ſhips, fitting out at the port of Liverpool about ſeven weeks ſince, could not have permiſſion to take on board either gunpowder, or any kind of guns, ſwords, &c.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain on William Pepperell, eſquire, of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

The Suffolk county reſolves are publiſhed in the London papers of the 29th of October, and have given ſome uneaſineſs, it is ſaid, to the miniſtry.

The following is from a correſpondent, viz.

Seven months have nearly paſſed away ſince this town, by the cruel hand of a moſt abandoned adminiſtration, have been made a ſpectacle of ſufferings to Angels and to men; and how ſoon we are to ſee an end of theſe troubles, God only knows. The infamous ſir Charles Froth, ſince the arrival of the packet at New York, has been going about crying *glorious news! glorious news!* and the ſworn enemies of our conſtitution have ſince ventured more frequently form their den, into King Street, to congratulate their brethren in iniquity upon the occaſion. This glorious news we underſtand to be no leſs than this: That, agreeable to former aſſurances, theſe kenneled ſavages to their country are to draw their ſuſtenance and ſupport from the public, ſo long as they continue *acting* traitors to their country; and that their friend, the late governor Hutchinſon, has aſſured them the miniſtry are determined to puſh their meaſures for reducing the colonies at all events, and that a black cloud is gathering over America. Glorious news, indeed, muſt this be to theſe penſioned traitors, whoſe ſtipends, and political exiſtence, depend wholly upon the eſtabliſhment of the preſent meaſures. But whatever may be the apprehenſions, or hopes, of this infamous ſet of men, we can aſſure the public the ſenſible and true friends of the conſtitution, on both ſides the water, have other hopes and apprehenſions, as they perceive a union and ſpirit among the colonies, for the defence of their rights and liberties, unparallelled in hiſtory, and, at the ſame time, ſuch prudence, moderation, and remaining affection for the mother country, as will lead them to cloſe diſputes with their brethren upon the old eſtabliſhed footing they were upon at the concluſion of the late war; for, to the honour of the colonies, it ought to be obſerved, that they have not made one new claim, and that the preſent ſquabble is wholly owing to new and unconſtitutional impoſitions, ſubmiſſion to which would be a ſubmiſſion to *ſlavery* in all its *forms*, and horrors. The friends of America have alſo the ſatisfaction to learn that the reſolve of the late continental congreſs reſpecting the votes of the county of Suffolk, publiſhed in the late Engliſh papers, have not only ſurprized but quite confounded the miniſtry, as by it they perceive the union of the colonies to be compleat, and that their preſent meaſures only mark their deſpair; that all things conſidered, there is a greater alteration in the new parliament than could have been expected from the ſudden diſſolution of the old, and that it was apparent the meaſures of the miniſtry were becoming every day more and more odious and unpopular; that daily acquiſitions were made to the American cauſe of the moſt able writers and ſpeakers, and that a continuance of the union begun and compleated would, under providence, ſoon procure us deliverance from our preſent ſufferings and a full redreſs of all our grievances.

That this will be the happy conſequence of our union, and carrying into effect the wiſe meaſures adopted and recommended by the late moſt reſpectable continental congreſs, our enemies ſeem to be ſo ſenſible of, that they are now trying all their low arts, and little efforts, to diſturb the *former*, and retard the execution of the *latter*. This accounts for a certain *prelate*'s ſtraggling here from New York, and for the ſeveral inflammatory libels againſt the colonies and the late continental congreſs, entitled the New York Freeholder, The Veteran, The Friendly Addreſs to ſober Americans, &c. publiſhed by the little high flying jacobite party and their bribed coadjutors in that city, ſince the doctor's return, and retailed here in Mills and Hicks's paper, by their fellow labourer the *unprincipled*, but not *unpenſioned Philanthrop*, under the ſignature of *Maſſachuſettenſis*; and this alſo accounts for a very extraordinary addreſs to the public, in the ſame paper laſt week, from one known by the name of Timothy Ruggles, recommending, notwithſtanding a late proclamation, the form of a ſolemn league and covenant, not indeed for the preſervation but the deſtruction of our liberties; the ſigning which, he dares aſſert, will be a ſecurity againſt the vengeance of one whom he baſely repreſents as a military butcher, rather than a g--------; and having lyingly told him that the friends of liberty were rebels, a banditti more cruel than ſavages, who having trampled upon a patience which has endured too long ſuffering, were now ripe for deſtruction. This perſon, in the true ſpirit of his malignant cabal, has the audacity to clap his maſter upon the back, ſpit in his chaps, and, pointing to the people as his *prey*, to cry out, *ſtu boy, ſtu boy, ſeize 'em, Fowler, ſeize 'em!*.

In Rivington's New York gazetteer, of December 22, is the following paragraph, under the Boſton head, which never appeared in any of the papers in this province. This is not the firſt Boſton paragraph, manufactured by that JUDAS to the rights and liberties of AMERICA, to ſerve the diabolical purpoſes of his wretched maſters. "Our provincial congreſs was diſſolved on account of the diſagreement of ſome of the principal delegates and demagogues. They are to meet again on the 10th of January, in hopes of greater unanimity, when it is expected the motion for the raiſing of an army, and that for the choice of a governor, will be renewed. The Gracchus of this congreſs inſiſted upon the immediate raiſing of a numerous army, and gave aſſurances, that the money for the payment of the forces would be ſupplied by the provinces to the ſouthward of the Maſſachuſetts. Should a governor be choſen, the election, it is confidently aſſerted, will fall upon doctor Winthrop, one of the profeſſors at Harvard college."

NEWHAVEN, *December* 14.

BY a gentleman, lately from Canada, we are informed, that Monſieur Partuiſe, an Indian interpreter, ſaid to be ſent by governor Carlton among the Six Nations, and other Indians, to know if they would join the king's troops againſt the American colonies, if required, was returned with the following anſwer: "That they looked upon the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies, as a family quarrel between father and ſons (which they made no doubt would be amicably ſettled) that it was contrary to their

cuſtom to interfere between parents and children, and that they were moreover apprehenſive, in caſe they interfered, and the colonies got the better of the king's troops, they of courſe muſt fall a ſacrifice to their reſentment." He alſo informs us that the prieſts and nobleſſe, employed to ſound the French Canadians, have met with no better encouragement; they declared they looked upon the other colonies as their brethren, and that they will by no means take up arms againſt them; that it was generally imagined, by gentlemen, beſt acquainted with the diſpoſition of the Canadians, that it would be impoſſible to raiſe a ſingle regiment in all Canada; and that the farmers and tradeſmen were preparing a petition to the court of Great Britain, begging that the French laws might not take place, but that the Engliſh laws might be continued, which they had found, by experience, to be much better, and with which they were extreamly well ſatisfied.

A FEMALE CHARACTER.

AMELIA was the only daughter of an happy couple, who ſpared no pains in her education. Some family occurrences obliged her to withdraw from the eye of the public, at a time of life when ſhe was perfectly qualified to appear before it with advantage. She carried into retirement all the virtues and accompliſhments of public life. It was impoſſible for her to lay them aſide, for they were the gifts of nature. It will appear, from the ſequel of her character, that ſhe belonged to the *firſt order of beings*.

Her underſtanding was ſtrong, her imagination brilliant, and her taſte correct. Theſe were improved by an intimate acquaintance with ſome of the beſt poetical and proſe writers in the Engliſh language. Her diſpoſition was amiable; a perſon, who had lived with her from a child, declared that ſhe had never once ſeen her angry, or heard a haſty word from her lips. Her manners were poliſhed; they were not put on, and laid aſide, like a part of dreſs; ſhe was always alike captivating, even in her moſt careleſs moments, and in the ſociety of her moſt intimate friends. Her perſon was elegant, her face had an happy mixture of the beautiful and agreeable in it, her voice was ſoft, and her elocution was flowing; her ſentiments were often original, and always juſt; it was impoſſible for her to ſpeak upon any ſubject without gaining the attention of company. Such were her unaffected diſplays of good ſenſe, modeſty, and good humour, that no one, I believe, ever left her without emotions of love, eſteem, or admiration.

She was at peace with the whole world, and no wonder, for ſhe was at peace with herſelf. No one ever heard her ſay a diſreſpectful word of any body; on the contrary, ſhe was a volunteer in behalf of every ſuffering character; ſhe plead the cauſe of wounded innocence with ſucceſs, and never failed to call up pity to reprieve unfortunate guilt, where juſtice had pronounced ſentence againſt it. She laid all the errors of both ſexes upon the weakneſſes, ſeldom upon the depravity, of human nature. Heaven rewarded this candour, in not impoſing upon her the difficult and painful duty of forgiving enemies; ſhe never had one.

She poſſeſſed the moſt exquiſite and delicate ſenſibility of ſoul. Upon hearing of diſtreſs in any body, or of any kind, ſhe did not ſhew her ſympathy by expreſſions of pity, or by dropping a tear in company, but by the leſs equivocal ſign of an affecting ſilence, and by the moſt particular enquiries into the iſſue of the diſtreſſed object, after an interval of time ſo long that the relator of the tale had ſometimes forgotten the principal circumſtances of it.

She was cut off in the 24th year of her age by a painful and lingering illneſs. It would be to level her virtues to ſay ſhe bore it with patience; ſhe bore it with magnanimity; ſhe dreaded the attacks of her pain, which were periodical, only becauſe they ſometimes extorted groans from her which diſturbed her parents; ſhe was reconciled to living, only becauſe ſhe thought her life had become neceſſary to their happineſs.

It would exceed the bounds I have preſcribed to myſelf, or I might here mention her many edifying converſations with her parents, her friends, her phyſicians, and her attendants, during her illneſs. She ſometimes gave a temporary exaltation to their minds, which obliged them to view her with aſtoniſhment, and if ever the heads that thought, the hearts that felt, and the hands that adminiſtered to her, relaxed one moment in their duty, it was only when they beheld her capacity of happineſs enlarged beyond the poſſibility of being ſatisfied with any thing ſhort of the happineſs of Heaven.

An ESSAY.

I'VE long conſider'd in my mind,
And rummag'd ev'ry thought to find,
What kind of thing a man is like:
And after all, this ſeems to ſtrike
An odd conceit; it may be ſaid
He's like a houſe that's newly made;
Now ſuch a houſe to paſſers by
Is very apt to ſtrike the eye:
Each man exclaims how neat it ſhows?
The Adams plann'd it I ſuppoſe.
Coſt what it will, I do declare,
I'd imitate it to a hair:
A lazy tenant and his wife
Take of this houſe a leaſe for life;
Himſelf and all his family,
As careleſs, Tom, as you and I.
Well, ſoon a heavy ſtorm defiles
The ſplended front, and ſhakes their tiles;
The maſter thinks of no repairs,
But lets them rattle 'bout his ears;
The rain beats in, and ſaps the wood,
He never ſtirs to make it good;
But ſees it run into decay;
Till ev'ry brick is waſh'd away.
The fate of this ſame edifice,
And that of man are of a piece.

To Mr. PINKNEY.

Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo diſcrimine habebo. VIRGIL.
Rutulians, Trojans, *are the ſame to me.* DRYDEN.

SIR,

NOTHING indicates more ſtrongly an illiberal mode of thinking than a propenſion to throw reflections on individuals becauſe they happen to have firſt drawn breath in ſuch and ſuch countries, it being roundly aſſerted by the dealers out of ſuch ſtuff that certain bad qualities are annexed to certain climates, and that every perſon born under them muſt neceſſarily inhale, and be infected with, what it would appear from thoſe characteriſers of nations, is incorporated with the very atmoſphere. Though this practice is warranted by the example of ſome writers of reputation, yet ſurely the giving into ſuch an ungenerous and contracted mode of argument cannot reſult from the ſounder parts of the underſtanding; and when we find the ſenſible and elegant JUNIUS adopting it, we muſt aſcribe it to that virulence generally begotten by party diſputes, which too often overwhelms reaſon, and is the cauſe of making men of parts deſcend ſo far below their native dignity of character.

To contend that climates have no influence on the characters of nations, I confeſs, would be oppoſing a ſyſtem, the ſeveral parts of which have been reared and decorated by the greateſt names of the literary world. But if we attempt to aſſign other cauſes for this diverſity in the human character, which wear the appearance of reaſon, we may at leaſt be admitted to a hearing. If we grant that the much ſpoke of hebetude of the Hollanders ariſes from the nature of the climate, we ſhall find it contradicted in many ſignal inſtances. That country has given birth to a *Blondell* and a *Bayle*, a *Vandyke* and a *Reubens*, with many others of equal fame. I am rather apt to think that the paucity of men of genius in the low countries ariſes from cauſes which need not be ſought for in the air. The very enlarged commerce of the Dutch employs the attention of an infinitely greater number of people than the ſame extent of territory does in any part of the world. Genius is not denied them, but a deſire of gain renders it latent, and, in proceſs of time, may totally extinguiſh it. It may therefore be eſtabliſhed as a truth, that wherever the whole body of the people (as is the caſe in Holland) is employed in the offices of trade, works of genius will ſeldom appear. What is therefore charged in Holland to the effect of the climate ought rather to be attributed to that love of action which triumphs over every inducement to lead a life of ſpeculation.

The clime of France communicates to its inhabitants an uncommon ſhare of vivacity, it is ſaid, while, on the other hand, the Spaniards are generally repreſented as a phlegmatic, cruel, and inſidious people. An ingenious * itinerary has proved that the *Gaiété de Cœur*, always thought peculiar to the French, exiſts in a greater degree beyond the Pyrenees. So indeterminate is this ſyſtem. Nothing, indeed, can be more uncertain than this way of judging; the laws, the ſituation of countries, as they ſtand in relation to commerce, may conſtitute what may be termed national characters; but ſurely in eſſentials mankind will be the ſame every where, and, according to a poſition of Mr. Yorick's, a balance of good and evil will ſtill be found in all countries.

I am led, ſir, to trouble you with theſe looſe conſiderations from that antipathy to the Scotch which appears to be ſo general amongſt us, and which is foſtered by every method an unconquerable and illiberal enmity can deviſe. Not ſatisfied with rendering the unfortunate ſons of Caledonia the objects of deteſtation, by every private mark of diſeſteem, the papers teem with the rankeſt abuſe and moſt virulent libels againſt them. The oſtenſible reaſon from which are deduced all thoſe epithets of guilt the Scotch are branded with is their behaviour regarding the aſſociation. This, in a moſt precipitate manner, has been interpreted as a declaration of ſentiments unfavourable to the liberties of America. To men of ſenſe the abſurdity of ſuch an analyſis of the conduct of the merchants will ſufficiently appear. Such muſt perceive that no men in a ſimilar ſituation could have acted in any other manner than they did. Sent hither to manage the buſineſs of Britiſh merchants, is it conſiſtent with reaſon to ſuppoſe that they could take any ſteps in an affair which ſo intimately reſpected trade without conſulting their conſtituents?

I have no doubt but the propriety of the meaſure was apparent to them, but ſtill it was a duty their ſituation exacted, to procure the conſent of their employers before they acceded to it. Generoſity, therefore, prompts us to impute to this cauſe their ſubſcribing the aſſociation at ſo poſterior a period. For the honour of mankind, I hope the force of the obligation will induce a ſteady adherence to it from every aſſociator, whether Scotch or not.

I cannot perceive the uſe of exaſperating a body of men, who, notwithſtanding the diſbelief attending it, have certainly been of ſervice to this colony. Such a mode of conduct will not contribute to multiply the number of friends to the cauſe of America; it is rather calculated to operate a defection amongſt thoſe who are at preſent fond of the appellation. It is to be wiſhed, therefore, that ſuch ungenerous practices as thoſe employed againſt the Scotch were relinquiſhed; merit is the child of every clime indiſcriminately, and wherever it is found, whether in the poſſeſſion of a Scotchman or a Frenchman, it is the part of the good to render it every mark of reſpect. I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

* BARETTI'S TRAVELS.

Mr. PINKNEY,

PERMIT me to begin this addreſs with returning my moſt cordial thanks to your late correſpondent for his wholeſome preſcription *to this our fickly colony*, and alſo with congratulating my countrymen on ſo happy an acquiſition to the grand cauſe of America. I heartily wiſh it were in my power to expreſs, in the warmeſt language of my heart, thoſe high conceptions which ſo conſtitutional a preſcription muſt neceſſarily lead every perſon to entertain of the abilities of this political doctor. But, unaccuſtomed to ſpeak in the language of panegyric (and for which, conſidering the ſpecimen afforded us, there ſeems to be but little occaſion) I ſhould wiſh, from inability, to decline even an exerciſe which gratitude ſo ſtrongly recommends. His merit, however, muſt not be loſt to the world; it cannot.

The ſituation of America has been hitherto alarming indeed. All friends have ſtood forth in her defence. Honour is undoubtedly due to him who honourably ſupports the cauſe he has engaged to defend. What individual, therefore, in America, can be ſo indifferent to his own intereſt as not readily to acknowledge his gratitude for the inſtruction lately communicated to the public? The doctor has now opened our eyes. So perfectly indeed are we reſtored to our ſight, that, at reading the flimſy and ſhort-ſighted productions of other politicians who have appeared, we are ſomewhat at a loſs to determine whether the ſtruggles, between contempt or indignation, be ſtrongeſt. Who now, at reading the proceedings of the congreſs, and ſuch other witlings and whirlers, will not compaſſionate the ſhallow ſhort-ſightedneſs of their reſolves? Theſe children of obſcurity will now diſcover how much they have been enveloped in darkneſs. But, luckily for America, we find an happy conſolation in having recourſe to better underſtandings for admonition, in the moment of diſtreſs. A plan, indeed, is already propoſed, which will certainly anſwer our moſt ſanguine expectations. We are aſſured it may be executed with facility, and the doctor himſelf, both from the benevolence of his diſpoſition, and as he is, beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, *one of the firſt men in his country*, we may expect will *ſtand foremoſt* in making the experiment. For, in the firſt place, he has clearly demonſtrated the inutility of the aſſociation, when conſidered with a reference to that deteſtable race, the *Scotch*. I muſt, therefore, be here particularly ſolicitous to recommend the doctor's remedies (for certainly they are the beſt) to *purge* the colony of *ſuch filth*. What theſe remedies are it would be unneceſſary to mention. The reader will be more properly referred to the original. It cannot, indeed, have failed to attract the attention of the public.

We need now only reflect upon, and figure, if poſſible, to ourſelves, the great evil which will inevitably burſt upon us, if the doctor's preſcriptions be not ſtrictly adhered to. For will not the Scotch *come at our backs, and cut our throats*, as the doctor ſtrikingly remarked? But why ſhould I inſiſt upon the propriety of an obſervation, which carries truth and certainty upon the face of it? They muſt be *voted to be ſent to the place from whence they came*; every individual of them muſt. For does not M'Carty alſo prove the neceſſity of taking this ſtep, from the unqueſtionable evidence he has adduced of their being diſpoſed to be *clanniſh*? And for this information he is entitled to a proportionable ſhare of reſpect with the doctor. Both of them, I am very ſure, feel, in the moſt ſenſible manner, for the poor Caladonians. The ſituation, indeed, in which they are placed, in ſome meaſure, entitles them to pity. But they have a Brutus to deal with, at leaſt in the doctor.

The aſſembly will alſo, it may be ſuppoſed, profit from the hint which the doctor has given them; they will, at leaſt, applaud his motives.

The reader will eaſily diſcover that I have only been ſeconding the doctor's motion. Leaving, therefore, the public in the full poſſeſſion of their own opinions, and the doctor of the honour he has acquired, I take my leave. VIRGINIENSIS.

EPITAPH *of an* HOTENTOT, *tranſlated by a gentleman from the* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

IF blood of anceſtors of fame
Ennobles mankind here on earth;
Mine ſprings from Adam, in a ſtream,
Down to the parents of my birth.

The palaces and lands I boaſt,
Tho' bounded all within this grave,
Yet that's as much as equals moſt,
What George or any king can have.

Behold me now no longer man,
Here curious look into my ſhrine;
And tell the difference if you can,
Between an emperor's corpſe and mine.

Then why ſuch anxious pains and ſtrife,
Down from the ſovereign to the ſlave,
To ſhine diſtinguiſhed through a life,
That ſinks forgotten in the grave?

However honour'd once or not,
Indifferent to the ſpirit fled,
Since kings themſelves are left to rot,
Like me, promiſcuous with the dead.

Remember then the preſent hour,
Before thy ſpirit meets its fate,
To cultivate, with all thy pow'r,
Some intereſt in a future ſtate.

ELIZABETH CITY county, *January* 25, 1775.

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOU are deſired by the committee of this county to inſert the enclоſed in your next paper.

I am, in behalf of the committee,
Your humble ſervant,
ROBERT BRIGHT, clerk.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1774.

A RESPECTABLE number of the freeholders of Elizabeth City county, purſuant to notice given by advertiſements, met at the courthouſe of the ſaid county to elect a committee for the purpoſes mentioned in the aſſociation entered into by the American continental congreſs, after previouſly determining that the election ſhould be by ballot, that the committee ſhould be choſen for the town of Hampton and county, jointly, and that the committee do conſiſt of thirteen perſons, they proceeded to the election, the ſame being conducted under the inſpection of ſeveral worthy members, and the following perſons were choſen: William Roſcow Wilſon Curle, Henry King, John Tabb, Worlich Weſtwood, Roe Cowper, William Armiſtead, Joſeph Selden, James Wallace, Cary Selden, Jacob Wray, George Wray, John Cary, and Miles King. They then elected William Roſcow Wilſon Curle, eſquire, chairman, and Mr. Robert Bright clerk.

From the minutes. ROBERT BRIGHT, clerk.

AT a meeting of the committee of Elizabeth City county, on Friday the 20th of January, 1775: The chairman acquainted the committee that Mr. George Graham of Hampton, merchant, had, on the preceding evening, informed him that he had then, juſt arrived at Hampton wharf, ſundry goods, lately imported in the Thomas, captain Robertſon, from Britain, amounting, as per invoice produced, with freight, commiſſions, and inſurance, to 641. 14s. 6d. 1 farthing ſterling, which he was willing to deliver up, agreeable to the tenth article of the American continental aſſociation, to the committee, to be by them diſpoſed of.

Reſolved, that this committee preſent their thanks to Mr. George Graham for his candid behaviour on this occaſion.

Reſolved, that all the ſaid goods be ſold in Hampton, conformable to the tenth article of the ſaid aſſociation, at public auction, in ſmall parcels (except as to a ſet of ſmith's tools) for ready current money, on Monday the 6th of February next, under the management of Meſſieurs Henry King, Worlich Weſtwood, Roe Cowper, Cary Selden, Jacob Wray, George Wray, and Miles King, or any three of them, they previouſly advertiſing the ſale thereof twice in the public papers, and that they apply the money ariſing thence according to the direction of the ſaid tenth article.

ROBERT BRIGHT, clerk.

STRICTURES *on a pamphlet entitled a* "FRIENDLY ADDRESS *to* ALL REASONABLE AMERICANS, *on the ſubject of our* POLITICAL CONFUSIONS," *addreſſed to the* PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

"*Let's canvaſs him in his bread Cardinal's hat.*"
SHAKESPEAR.

A PAMPHLET, entitled *a friendly addreſs to all reaſonable Americans*, advertiſed and ſold by Mr. James Rivington, of New York, is of ſo extraordinary a nature that it is difficult for any man, who is intereſted in the welfare of the community (whatever contempt he may have for the performance) to remain ſilent. I know not whether the author is a layman or eccleſiaſtic, but he bears ſtrongly the characters of the latter. He has the want of candour and truth, the apparent ſpirit of perſecution, the unforgivingneſs, the deadly hatred to diſſenters, and the zeal for arbitrary power, which has diſtinguiſhed churchmen in all ages, and more particularly the *high* part of the church of England; I cannot help therefore conſidering him as one of this order.

The deſign of his pamphlet is manifeſtly to diſſolve the ſpirit of union, and check the noble ardor prevailing through the continent; but his zeal ſo far outruns his abilities, that there is the greateſt reaſon to think that his reverence has laboured to little effect. His diſcretion ſeems to be ſtill leſs than his genious. A man of common judgment would not ſo wantonly have attacked the general reigning principles and opinions of a people, whom he intends to ſeduce or intimidate out of their rights and privileges: For inſtance, I believe there are at leaſt ninety nine Americans in a hundred, who think that Charles the firſt was an execrable tyrant, that he met with no harder fate than he deſerved, and that his two ſons ought in juſtice to have made the ſame exit. To deſcant therefore on the criminality of the reſiſtance made to that tyrant; to affect on every occaſion giving the title of rebellion to the civil war which brought him to juſtice, is a degree of weakneſs which no man who is not blinded by the demon of jacobitiſm could poſſibly be guilty of. But to preach up in this enlightened age (as he does in almoſt expreſs terms) paſſive obedience, is a mark of lunacy, or at leaſt it proves that the moment a head begins to itch for a mitre, it loſes the faculty of reaſoning, for if the principle of paſſive obedience is admitted, the gracious prince, for whom his reverence profeſſes ſo great a devotion, is a down right uſurper, and the parliament of which he ſpeaks ſo reſpectfully, lords and commons, are rebels and traitors.

The doctrines he aims to inculcate are as follow: "That the parliament has a right to tax you without your conſent; that the duty upon tea is no tax; that this duty is your only grievance; that the cauſe of Boſton is their own concern; that it is not your cauſe; that the puniſhment of Boſton is a juſt puniſhment; that it is lenient; that it is not equal to their crimes; that the Boſtonians are rebels, traitors, and pampered fanatics; that the congreſs are little better; that no miſconduct of adminiſtration can juſtify or excuſe open diſreſpect; that ſubmiſſion is to be paid to the higher powers, whatever character they be; that an apoſtle enjoined ſubmiſſion to the tyrant Nero; that for all people under Heaven the king's American ſubjects have the leaſt cauſe for complaint; that the preſent confuſion of the colonies has been occaſioned by falſe alarms; that none of your legal rights have been invaded; no injury has been done you, and conſequently that you can never be juſtified in reſenting that to which you have no reaſon to complain; that you are no judges of the rights of parliament; that the parliament ought to act according to their own judgment not according to yours, even in things which concern you principally or ſolely; that they aſſert the right in queſtion; that you have never [illegible] they have not; that you have always belie[illegible]

lowed they have it until the preſent occaſion; that the Quebec bill is a juſt and conſtitutional bill; that the Canadians are likely to prove the beſt and moſt loyal ſubjects in his majeſty's American dominions; that there is too much reaſon to believe that the minds of the Americans are unprincipled, and their hearts diſpoſed for rebellion; that ſince the reduction of Canada they have been bloated with a vain opinion of their own power and importance; that the iſland of Great Britain is able to govern *(that is to dragoon)* ten Americas; that the moment it is known that America is no longer under the protection of Great Britain, all the maritime powers of Europe would join to ravage your ſea ports, plunder and ſeize your ſhips merely for the pleaſure of ravaging;* that all the maritime powers of the word would not diſpoſſes Great Britain of the empire of the ſea, even when America is ſeparated from her." Now I challenge the world to produce ſo many wicked ſentiments, ſtupid principles, audaciouſly falſe aſſertions, and monſtrous abſurdities, crowded together into ſo ſmall a compaſs. All his poſitions are indeed ſo ſelf-evidently abſurd and falſe, that it would be an inſult to American underſtanding, ſeriouſly to attempt refuting them. I ſhall only beg leave to take notice of the curious argument he uſes to prove the duty on tea to be no tax, it is, that unleſs we conſent to the tax we are not to pay the duty. We may refuſe purchaſing it if we pleaſe. The ſame logic would demonſtrate that a duty on beer, candles, or ſoap, would be no tax, as we are not abſolutely obliged to drink beer; we may drink water, we may go to bed before it is dark, and we are not forced to waſh our ſhirts. His aſſertion that Great Britain, when divorced from her colonies, will ſtill hold the empire of the ſeas in ſpite of all the powers of the world, is ſtill more ingenious. It amounts to this, that without the poſſible means of procuring timber, iron, plank, maſts, pitch, tar, or hemp, to furniſh out a ſingle frigate, they may build more ſhips then all the world put together; that when her nurſery for ſeamen is deſtroyed, and all the commerce on which the exiſtence of ſeamen depends, is annihilated, they will then be able to man more fleets than the whole univerſe put together. But I am aſhamed of treſpaſſing on the public patience in making ſtrictures on ſuch ridiculous articles; I ſhall therefore paſs to ſome queſtions which have not been ſo much agitated, and on which, if I miſtake not, his reverence lays the greateſt ſtreſs; for as he modeſtly declares he has no opinion of your courage, it was natural for him to conſider intimidation and terror, as the moſt powerful figures of rhetoric. Regular armies from Great Britain, Heſſians, Hanoverians, royal ſtandards erected, ſkilful generals, legions of Canadians, and unnumbered tribes of ſavages; ſwords flaming in the front and rear, peſtilence, deſolation and famine, are all marſhalled in a moſt dreadful order by this church militant author. But let us ſomewhat minutely examine the picture, and ſee whether, ſtripped of its falſe colouring, it has any thing really terrifying. His reverence begins with aſſuring us that there is no room to doubt but that ſuch an army as was employed in the reduction of Canada (that is, an army of ſeven thouſand men) would be more than ſufficient for the conqueſt of all the diſaffected American colonies (which are in fact all the colonies) ſhould ſuch a reſolution become neceſſary in order to reduce them to obedience. For my own part I think there is very great reaſon to doubt, that ſeven thouſand, even of the beſt troops, are able to conquer two hundred thouſand of the moſt diſorderly peaſantry upon earth, if they are animated in defence of every thing they hold moſt dear and ſacred; and there is ſtill greater reaſon to doubt that ſeven thouſand very indifferent troops, compoſed of the refuſe of an exhauſted nation, few of whom have ſeen action of any kind, ſhould be able to conquer two hundred thouſand active, vigorous, yeomanry, fired with the noble ardor we ſee prevalent through the continent, all armed, all expert in the uſe of arms almoſt from their cradles.

(To be continued)

* *This is perhaps the moſt prepoſterous idea that ever was hatched in a diſtempered brain. America (more particularly ſince the diſtractions in Poland have taken place) has been the great granary or cella penaria of Europe. Is it poſſible to conceive that the different maritime powers ſhould unite to deprive themſelves of the chief means of ſubſiſtence, merely for the ſun's ſake? Is it not more natural to ſuppoſe that they would bid each other for your friendſhip and commerce on which ſo much depends? When the low countries withdrew themſelves from the dominion of Spain, did England, France, and the other powers immediately ſet about ravaging their ſea ports and ſeizing their ſhips? Did they not, on the contrary, exert themſelves directly and indirectly to aſſiſt them? The caſe is ſimilar, the event would be ſimilar; and that Great Britain would not be powerful enough at ſea, when ſeparated from her colonies; to prevent this aſſiſtance, I ſhall refer my readers to Maſſie's eſtimates, the authority of which has never been diſputed, and which demonſtrate, that more than half the naval power of Great Britain ſtands on her American foundation.*

WILLIAMSBURG.

TWO veſſels are arrived at Norfolk, one in ſeven weeks, the other in nine, from London. It ſeems they have brought very little news of conſequence from that metropolis.

A letter from Charles City, addreſſed to the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, eſquire, is come to hand; but for want of room and time, it cannot poſſibly have a place in this week's paper.

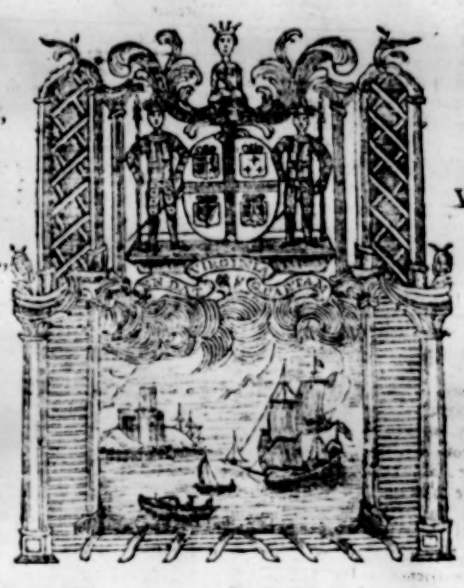
It would be taken kind if the gentlemen who act for the ſeveral inſpections in this colony would be a little more circumſpect in their orders for a ſupply of notes, &c. with reſpect to the county in which the inſpection may be, and the particular quantity that may be wanted; ſome miſtakes having lately been made, which were principally owing to the printer's not knowing the ſituation of a few diſtant warehouſes.

*** THE ſeveral counties and corporations in this colony are requeſted to elect delegates to repreſent them in convention, who are deſired to meet at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, on Monday the 20th of March next.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, MODERATOR.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE,

HIS MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANT, AND GOVERNOR GENERAL, OF THE COLONY AND DOMINION OF VIRGINIA, AND VICE ADMIRAL OF THE SAME.



A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS *the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *ſtands prorogued to the firſt* Thurſday *in the next month, but it is judged expedient that they ſhould be farther prorogued, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the conſent and advice of his majeſty's council, by this proclamation, in his majeſty's name, farther to prorogue the ſaid aſſembly to the firſt* Thurſday *in* May *next.*

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, this 19th day of *January*, in the 15th year of his majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majeſty's lieutenant, and governor general, of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the ſame:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS, by the bleſſing of God, and the prudence and reſolution of the officers and men, employed in the expedition againſt the Indians, the diſturbances, which had occaſioned ſuch diſtreſs and devaſtation in the back ſettlements of this colony, have happily been put an end to, and the Shawaneſe, from whoſe incurſions the moſt dreadful effects were felt, to remove all ground of future quarrel, have agreed not to hunt on this ſide the Ohio, and have ſolemnly promiſed not to moleſt any paſſengers on that river, but, on the contrary, to give them every aſſiſtance and protection, and have conſented to receive and to follow all ſuch regulations of their trade as ſhall hereafter be dictated to them, which may be productive of infinite benefit to the trading people of Virginia, and, in return, I have engaged, for the people of this colony, that they will treat the ſaid Shawaneſe Indians with every poſſible indulgence, and every mark of friendlineſs, and when their occaſions oblige them to paſs through any part of this dominion, that they ſhall be protected from all injury: And whereas I have received authentic accounts that the Cherokee nation of Indians have put to death the perſons of their tribe who had been concerned in the murder of young Ruſſell, and others in company with him, which remarkable inſtance of their good faith, and ſtrict regard to juſtice, as it cannot but evince the ſincere deſire they entertain of being in peace and good agreement with us, ſo I hope will diſpoſe all the people of this colony to acts of beneficence towards, and a friendly intercourſe with, all this part of their fellow creatures: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby requiring all perſons in this government ſtrictly to refrain from committing any violence upon, or doing any injury to, Indians of whatſoever tribe or nation, and from every encroachment upon their territory which may give them cauſe of complaint; and I do direct and command all magiſtrates and other officers to be aiding and aſſiſting in preſerving the peace now eſtabliſhed, by immediately apprehending all violators of it, and by protecting the Indians by every means in their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, this 23d day of January, in the 15th year of his majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the 15th of* February *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the land belonging to the ſubſcribers, adjoining colonel* Robert Bolling's *land, on* Namozeen *creek, in* Dinwiddie *county,*

THIRTY VIRGINIA born NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls, with all the ſtocks of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs; alſo all the corn, fodder, and implements of huſbandry on the plantation. Credit will be allowed, on giving bond with ſecurity, till the 1ſt day of *January*, 1777; but if the bonds are not diſcharged in one month after they become due they are to bear intereſt from the date. ABRAHAM SMITH,
HENRY LOCHHEAD.

3

To be RENTED, *and entered on immediately,*

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory HOUSE, with all other convenient houſes, on a ſquare of lots in the town of *Richmond*, belonging to the eſtate of doctor *William Wills*, deceaſed, lately occupied by Mr. *James Vaughan*, which, from the conveniency of the houſes and ſituation, renders it extremely well calculated either for a public or private family. For terms apply to

THOMAS PROSSER.
TURNER SOUTHALL.

3

To be SOLD, *by direction of the committee of* Charles City, *at public ſale, on* Tueſday *the 14th day of* February *next, at the ſtore of Meſſieurs* Amos & James Ladd, *in the ſaid county,*

SUNDRY GOODS, conſiſting of *Iriſh* LINENS, SHEETING, *&c.* imported from *Great Britain*, in the *Peggy*, captain *Thomas Fiſher*. The linens will be ſold by the piece, and for ready money.

WILLIAM G. MUNFORD, JAMES EPPES,
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, JOHN EDLOE,
THOMAS HOLT, P. P. EDMONDSON,
PETER ROYSTER, JOHN TYLER.

WE have got our WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY within a few weeks of being at work. We return our ſincere thanks to the gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for our encouragement, and beg the favour of them to depoſit the monies they have ſubſcribed as quick as poſſible in the hands of *Bartholomew Dandridge*, eſquire, of *New Kent*, *William Du Val*, eſquire, of *Henrico*, major *John Hickman*, of *King William*, and the ſubſcribers, in *Hanover*. ELISHA & ROBERT WHITE.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 26, 1775.

THE VISITORS *and* GOVERNORS *of* WILLIAM *and* MARY *college are deſired to meet on* Thurſday *the 16th of* February. *By order of the* RECTOR,

3 MATTHEW DAVENPORT, C. V.

THE freeholders of *York* county are deſired to meet at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on *Monday* the 20th of *February* (being court day) to elect delegates to attend the convention at the town of *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 20th of *March* next.

HANOVER town, *January* 19, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given that the debts due to Meſſieurs *Andrew Cochrane*, *Robert Donald*, and company, and Meſſieurs *Murdochs*, *Donalds*, and company, of *Glaſgow*, lately in the hands of Mr. *Alexander Donald* and Mr. *John Johnſon*, for collection, and under them Mr. *Richard Morris* and Mr. *John Davies*, are now under the direction of the ſubſcriber. Great indulgence having been already given, all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to both or either of the above companies, are requeſted to be very ſpeedy in diſcharging their reſpective balances. Any payments made to Mr. *Malcom Hart*, will be good. ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in *Charles City*, a ſmall bay HORSE, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 5 or 6 years old, has a black mane and tail, was ſhod before, and has a ſmall ſore on the left ſide of his back, which was hurt by a ſaddle. The ſaid horſe was taken from *Dite Ruton* of *Lunenburg*, by the ſheriff of this county, and ſold at public ſale. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 3l. reward, and 6l. if the offender is brought to juſtice.

3 ROBERT WALKER.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 17, 1775.

I INTEND ſetting out for *Ohio* the firſt day of *March* next, and expect to be gone three or four months. Thoſe who have buſineſs to tranſact with me, on my own account, or on account of the eſtate of Mr. *Hugh Houſton*, deceaſed, are deſired to apply before that time. I attend *Spotſylvania* court, and ſtay in *Fredericksburg* a fortnight in next month. BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 25, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. *Matthew Tewell*, deceaſed, late of this city, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to bring them in, properly proved, as I am empowered to ſettle the affairs of the ſaid eſtate. WILLIAM PAGE.

THE ſale of the eſtate of Mr. *Matthew Tewell*, deceaſed, advertiſed to be on the 9th of this inſtant *(January)* but put off on account of the indiſpoſition of Mrs. *Tewell*, will certainly be on *Wedneſday* the 8th of *February* next.

BERKELEY county, VIRGINIA.

THERE IS READY FOR PUBLICATION

THE AMERICAN POCKET DIAL,

Which ſhews the hour of the day and night by the ſun and ſtars, the ſun's place and declination, the ſun's altitude, the latitude of the place of obſervation, the variation of the compaſs, the height and diſtance of any acceſſible or inacceſſible object. Theſe uſeful and curious problems may be found by this dial, by any perſon of common abilities, without any knowledge of the branches of the mathematicks, by carefully peruſing a ſmall book of directions given with each dial. Theſe dials are to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, each ſubſcriber to pay ten ſhillings currency on his receiving a dial and book. They will be engraved in the neateſt manner on copper or braſs, and likewiſe the books printed in a neat ſtyle. Beſides the uſe of the dial in the ſaid book, there will be added a true way of diſcovering the quantity of adulteration in gold, ſilver, &c. Subſcriptions are taken in by the editor, *Robert Cockburne*, of *Berkeley* county, and *William Page*, at the vendue office, *Williamſburg*.

WILLIAM PAGE

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. *Robert Nicolſon*, a little below the capitol, where he ſtill continues ſelling on commiſſion, at public and private ſale, all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, or whatever may be committed to his care, for caſh only. He aſſures them that his utmoſt endeavours ſhall be exerted to give ſatisfaction in the management of any buſineſs that may be put under his direction, and their favours will be thankfully received, and gratefully remembered. I have for ſale ſeveral CASKS of good PORT WINE, and a large COLLECTION of BOOKS.

THE public is hereby forewarned from taking an aſſignment of a bond given by *Daniel Wilſon*, of the county of *Amelia*, to *Richard Pringle*, formerly an inhabitant of *Cumberland* county, as the money for which the ſaid bond was given is paid, though the bond through neglect was not taken in.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 18, 1774.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ſuggeſtions of certain malicious and ill-diſpoſed perſons, doctor de SABBE once more ventures to offer his ſervices to the public, and hopes that prejudice has not taken ſuch deep root as to render them entirely unacceptable. In the courſe of his practice, he flatters himſelf, that he has become ſo well acquainted with the following diſorders as to render applications to him not *altogether dangerous*, as the perſons hinted at above, *From their great regard for the public*, have inſinuated. His ſucceſs hitherto, in curing or relieving moſt of the following, he conceives, will give him *ſome* pretenſions to ſkill in them, viz. the hypo, or lowneſs of ſpirits, weakneſs of the ſtomach, deafneſs, giddineſs in the head, dyſentery, dropſy, cholic, inveterate coughs, &c. aſthma, piles, and many other calamities incident to human nature, which it were needleſs to trouble the public with a liſt of. As the doctor propoſes to charge no more than the reſt of the facuſty, he hopes for the encouragement of thoſe who may be afflicted with any of the above diſorders, and can aſſure them that all poſſible relief will be chearfully and tenderly adminiſtered, by their moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

JOSEPH DE SABBE.

THE SHERIFFS who are in arrear to his majeſty's revenue of QUITRENTS are deſired to ſettle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their reſpective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every ſheriff who fails to make due payment will be inſerted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

For CHARTER *to* WHITEHAVEN,

THE brig *Aſſiſtance*, *Stephen Fariſs* commander, now lying at *Norfolk*, burthen about 300 hogſheads, or 7500 buſhels. For terms apply to Mr. *Thomas Shore*, or the ſubſcriber.

BOLLING STARK.

MOUNT COMFORT, *January* 16, 1775.

ALTHOUGH I advertiſed, not long ſince, my coal at 10d. *per* buſhel, ready money, yet from the difficulty of receiving the caſh, and obtaining the coal out of deep pits, I am induced to declare that I will not take leſs than 12d. ready money, *per* buſhel, or the aſſumpſit of ſome ſubſtantial merchant in *Warwick*, *Manchaſter*, or *Richmond*, for the payment of the ſame, in ſix months from the delivery of the coal. Thoſe who have hitherto been punctual may expect the ſame credit as formerly.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

TAKEN up, in the upper end of *Hanover* county, on *Hollowing* creek, a flea bitten grey horſe, eighteen or nineteen years old, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock I. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 15s. The owner may have him on proving his property.

DAVID TULLOH.

To be LET, *to the higheſt bidder, for one, two, or three years, on* Saturday *the 28th inſtant*, January,

THAT pleaſant and healthy ſituation belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *Robert Crawley*, deceaſed, about 3 miles from *Williamſburg*. There are on this plantation two ſmall orchards of bearing apple trees, alſo a variety of cherries and other fruit, a ſpring of excellent water, very convenient. There are alſo ſeveral ſmall tenements belonging to the eſtate, which may all be leaſed together, or ſeparate, as may be agreed on that day. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required.

JOHN FERGUSSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 12, 1775.

WANTED, by the ſubſcribers,

TWO or three JOURNEYMEN CABINETMAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. We have a good ſtock of ſeaſoned mahogany and black walnut by us, and will work cheap for caſh, or ſhort credit.

RICHARD BOOKER,
JOHN CRUMP.

To be SOLD, *at* Blandford, *to the higheſt bidders, on* Thurſday *the 2d of* February, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day*,

TWELVE or thirteen exceeding likely SLAVES, belonging to Mr. *Neil Buchanan*, ſenior, conſiſting of men, women, and boys; moſt of the women are valuable houſe ſervants, and can ſew, ſpin, waſh, iron, and cook. Credit will be allowed to the 25th of *April*, 1776, on giving bond with approved ſecurity; the bonds that are not diſcharged when due to bear intereſt from the date.

CHARLES DUNCAN,
Attorney for Mr. BUCHANAN.

3

To be SOLD, *for ready money, at* Hanover *courthouſe, on the firſt* Thurſday *in* February, *by virtue of a bill of ſale*,

FIFTEEN VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Conſiſting of men, women, and children. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſers.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly, we this day repaired to the public treaſury, and having carefully examined the treaſurer's accounts of the different receipts and payments ſince the laſt ſettlement, and compared the ſame with their proper vouchers, find that they are all fairly and juſtly ſtated.

There appears due to the public account a balance of ſeven thouſand and eight pounds, ſeventeen ſhillings, and a penny. From the fund of old treaſury notes there is due to the other funds the ſum of nineteen thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy nine pounds, eight ſhillings, and nine pence. The balance due to the fund of notes iſſued in 1769, and caſh borrowed for their redemption, is ſeven thouſand and ſixty three pounds, twelve ſhillings. The ballance due to the funds of notes, of the emiſſions of 1771, and 1773, including ſuch of thoſe notes as have not been actually iſſued amounts to 28,614l. 18s. 1d. farthing. The balance due to the emiſſion of 1774, including ſuch of the notes of this date as have not been yet iſſued, amounts to 9668l. 17s. 5d. We have burnt and deſtroyed of the old notes 5,851l. 3s. 9d. of the emiſſion in 1769, 1093l. of that in 1771, 2531l. and of the emiſſion in 1773, 6178l. in all, 15,643l. 3s. 9d. The treaſurer produced to us the full balances due to the public account, and the ſeveral different funds, which remain in his hands to be accounted for at a future day. Given under our hands this 22d day of *December*, 1774.

BEN: WALLER,
JOHN BLAIR,
GEORGE WYTHE.

On the ſecond Monday *in* February *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be* SOLD, *at* Loudoun *courthouſe*,

FIFTY likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, and children. Six months credit will be allowed for one half, and twelve months for the other half of the purchaſe money, the purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity. The bonds are to carry intereſt from the date, if not diſcharged within twenty days after they become due. Five per cent. diſcount per annum will be allowed for ready money.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at *Brooke's Bank*, in *Eſſex* county, on the 14th of this inſtant, a likely mulatto girl named PEG, about 15 or 16 years of age, and of a middle ſize; had on when ſhe went away a brown linen jacket and petticoat, plaid ſtockings, common ſhoes, a callico jacket and petticoat, 1 or 2 white linen ſhifts, and ſeveral other clothes, which I do not remember. She was brought up as a houſe ſervant, and underſtands that buſineſs well. When ſhe is taxed for committing any fault, ſhe appears to be greatly ſurprized, and is apt to cry. The ſame evening ſhe went away ſhe was ſeen to go on board a ſloop at *Layton's* warehouſes; when ſhe hailed the ſloop, ſhe told the ſkipper, who was a white man, that her name was *Dinah*, and that ſhe wanted to go to *Norfolk*, or to be ſet aſhore on the other ſide of the river: The ſkipper ſent his flat and two negroes and carried her on board, about ſun-ſet. This information I had from the ſailors on board captain *Martin's* ſhip, who ſaw all that paſſed. I am inclined to believe ſhe was prevailed on to go off, as ſhe went away without the leaſt provocation, and never was guilty of the like before. She was born where I live, and never was 5 miles from home. If carried off by any veſſel, I will give 5l. reward to the perſon who brings her back, and 10l. more to know the ſkipper of ſuch veſſel, ſo that I may have him taken; and if taken ſtrolling about any where, I will give the ſame, and pay reaſonable charges.

DECEMBER 17, 1774. tf RICHARD HIPKINS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Suſſex* county, about the 18th of *February* laſt, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waiſtcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a ſhirt of blue ſtriped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the ſame, and an old hat. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall receive a reward of 10l. tf THOMAS HUSON.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, by colonel *Edward Carter's* overſeer, a bay horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, a bell on, 4 feet 4 inches high, about 6 years old, branded on the near buttock A, and on the off ſhoulder 2, and gallops and trots; likewiſe a dark bay mare colt, about 4 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, neither docked or branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 9l.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a darkiſh bay mare mule, neither docked or branded, and is about 4 feet high; the age I cannot tell. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. JOHN THOMPSON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 3, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnerſhip betwixt *Horner* and *Ward*, of this place, is diſſolved; and all perſons who ſtand indebted to them are to pay the ſame to *William Horner*, who will diſcharge any debts due from them.

WILLIAM HORNER,
JAMES WARD.

§°§ MY affairs requiring my return to England as ſoon as poſſible, I ſhall be greatly obliged to thoſe perſons indebted as above that will enable me to do ſo, by a ſpeedy payment.---I have a few EUROPEAN and other GOODS remaining on hand, which I will diſpoſe of, wholeſale or retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, tobacco, or wheat.

6 WILLIAM HORNER.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.
G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

°°° I have already received copies of the liſts of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Iſle of Wight*, *King* and *Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaſter*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middleſex*, *Northumberland*, *Princeſs Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaſter*, againſt the public.

G. WYTHE.

NEWCASTLE, *December* 22, 1774.

RUN away, on the 10th day of *December*, 1774, WILLIAM SMITH, a *Scotchman*, who is about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſpeaks very bad *Engliſh*, has a yellowiſh complexion, a long viſage, a down look, dark coloured hair, and a mould on his right cheek. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured broad cloth coat, which is broke at the elbows, and with very few buttons on it, a pail blue duroy waiſtcoat, a pair of deep blue ſagathy breeches, coarſe ſhoes, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, ſteel buckles, coarſe felt hat, a *Newmarket* coat of light bath coating, not bound, but ſtitched on the edges, with death head buttons on it, a pair of wrappers, rather of a darker colour than the *Newmarket* coat, and a large ſpur, plated with ſilver; he likewiſe carried off with him a black ſattin capuchin, a piece of new *Virginia* cloth, containing eight yards, ſtriped with blue and copperaſs, and emptied a boulſter of feathers to carry them in. He is very fickly, and ſtole out of my ſtable a black horſe, with a great many white hairs about his head, neck, and rump, with remarkable long ears, which ſtand ſtraight up, and very near together, and branded on his near ſhoulder R C, and likewiſe on his near buttock R C, with the ſame mark above it, and is about 4 feet 8 inches high. He alſo ſtole a ſaddle, and double rein bridle, about half worn, a ſaddle cloth, ſtriped acroſs with red, and bound with red ferret. He has a diſcharge from the earl of Dunmore's clerk, which he is very fond of ſhewing. I hereby offer a reward of FIFTY SHILLINGS for apprehending the ſaid *Smith*, and ſecuring the horſe, ſo that I may get him again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken out of the colony. It is expected that he will make for *Wilmington*, in *North Carolina*, as he has a brother's widow living there, that moved from *Virginia* ſome time ſince. t (1) f JOHN COCKBURN.

THE DISTILLERY at *Alexandria*, in *Virginia*, with other improvements, to be LET for a term of years. Enquire of Mr. *William Holt*, at *Williamſburg*, *William Davies*, eſquire, at *Norfolk*, Mr. *George Gilpin*, or Meſſieurs *Harper & Hortſhorne*, at *Alexandria*, Mr. *John Cuntbwait*, at *Baltimore*, or of *Daniel Roberdeau*, eſquire, at *Philadelphia*. The diſtillery and improvements conſiſt of a diſtillery built of ſtone, 72 feet by 39; a ſtone ſtore 50 by 50, with granaries, in 2 ſtories above the ground floor, and a ſail or rigging loft above, the whole length of the building; a molaſſes ſtore, framed, that will contain 140 hogſheads; and a framed cooper's ſhop 16 by 23, with a ſuitable chimney. The diſtillery is furniſhed with two new ſtills about the ſame ſize, that will hold to work 2500 gallons; and the working ciſterns, 20 in number, will contain the ſame quantity each. It is alſo furniſhed with a third ſtill, that contains to work 600 gallons, for low wines. Each of theſe ſtills have ſuitable worms and worm tubs. There is alſo a ſuitable low wine ciſtern, and 5 very ample return ciſterns outſide of the houſe, and under cover. The whole, and every part of the improvements, are entirely new, executed by workmen from *Philadelphia*, and the diſtillery under the immediate eye and direction of a gentleman of eminent capacity in diſtillation. The works are ſupplied with good cool water from an ample ſpring, by 2 pumps with braſs chambers 6 inches diameter; and the ciſterns are charged with two other pumps, with chambers of block tin of 5 inches diameter, through ſuction pipes of yellow poplar. All theſe pumps are worked by a horſe, in an adjoining millhouſe of large diameter, well conſtructed. There is alſo a woodyard, boarded 7 feet high, that will contain much more than neceſſary for the diſtillery, into which the wood may be thrown from the water. The whole of theſe improvements are ſituated in *Alexandria*, below the bank; the diſtillery on faſt ground, and the ciſterns fixed above the higheſt tide waters; the ſtores and yard on a wharf which, with the public wharf adjoining, of 66 feet, makes an extent of more than 200 feet in width, 156 feet of which run 300 feet into *Potowmack*.

As it does not ſuit the owner of theſe improvements to remove his reſidence from *Philadelphia*, he will let them at a moderate rent, with a contract of 300 cords of aſh wood yearly, for 5 years, cut into 4 feet lengths, and delivered on the *Maryland* ſhore, directly oppoſite to the diſtillery, and ſo near the water as to render any carriage unneceſſary, by the heirs of *Thomas Addiſon*, eſquire, deceaſed, at the rate of a dollar *per* cord.

Any perſon inclining to leaſe the premiſes, may be furniſhed, on a ſpeedy application, with about 160 hogſheads of good, well choſen molaſſes, with indulgence for payment. Enquire as above.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond (with approved ſecurity) bearing intereſt from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is cloathed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will bring him to me, near *Williamſburg*.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Meſhech Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes, the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas John ſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.